

§ 18.22

port director that they are non-narcotic, shall be detained and subjected, at the carrier's risk and expense, to such examination as may be necessary to satisfy the port director whether or not they are of a narcotic character. A properly verified certificate of the shipper, specifying the items in the shipment and stating whether narcotic or not, may be accepted by the port director to establish the character of such a shipment.

(d) Explosives shall not be entered for transportation and/or exportation under a transportation and exportation entry, or an immediate transportation entry unless the importer has first obtained a license or permit from the proper governmental agency.

[28 FR 14755, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 84-77, 49 FR 13491, Apr. 5, 1984; T.D. 99-27, 64 FR 13675, Mar. 22, 1999]

§ 18.22 Procedure at port of exit.

(a) If transfer is necessary, the procedure shall be as prescribed in § 18.3(d).

(b) Upon the arrival at the port of exit of express shipments of articles shown by the manifest, Customs Form 7512, to be baggage and to be deliverable to the owner on board the exporting vessel, such articles may be transferred by the express company, without a permit from the port director and without the use of a transfer ticket or other Customs formality, from its terminal to the exporting vessel for lading under Customs supervision, if the express company is bonded as a common carrier and is responsible under its bond for the delivery of the articles to the Customs officer in charge of the exporting vessel. The manifest shall show the name of the owner of the baggage and the name of the vessel on which he intends to sail.

§ 18.23 Change of destination; change of entry.

(a) The foreign destination of such merchandise may be changed by the parties in interest upon notice to the director of the port of exit from the United States. The director of the port of exit, in his discretion, may report the application for a change of foreign destination to the director of the port of entry.

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(b) Such merchandise may be entered for consumption or warehouse or under any other form of entry. If the merchandise is subject on importation to quarantine and regulations administered by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, it shall be entered for consumption or warehouse only upon written permission of, or under regulations issued by, that Bureau. (See §§ 12.10 to 12.15 of this chapter.)

§ 18.24 Retention of goods on dock; splitting of shipments.

(a) Upon written application of a party in interest and the written consent of the owner of the dock, the port director, in his discretion, may allow in-transit merchandise, including merchandise covered by a carnet, to remain on the dock under the supervision of a Customs officer without extra expense to the Government for a period not exceeding 90 days. Upon further application, additional extensions of 90 days or less, but not to exceed 1 year from the date of importation, may likewise be granted by the port director. The port director may take possession of the merchandise at any time.

(b) The splitting up of a shipment for exportation shall be permitted when exportation in its entirety is not possible by reason of the different destinations to which portions of the shipment are destined, when the exporting vessel cannot properly accommodate the entire quantity, or in similar circumstances. In the case, however, of merchandise being transported under cover of a carnet, splitting up of a shipment shall not be permitted.

[T.D. 71-70, 36 FR 4489, Mar. 6, 1971, as amended by T.D. 82-116, 47 FR 27262, June 24, 1982; T.D. 00-57, 65 FR 53574, Sept. 5, 2000]

EXPORTATION FROM CUSTOMS CUSTODY OF MERCHANDISE UNENTERED OR COVERED BY AN UNLIQUIDATED CONSUMPTION ENTRY, OR MERCHANDISE DENIED ADMISSION BY THE GOVERNMENT

§ 18.25 Direct exportation.

(a) Except as otherwise provided for in subpart F of part 145 of this chapter, relating to exportations by mail, when no entry has been made or completed for merchandise in Customs custody, or when the merchandise is covered by an

unliquidated consumption entry, or when merchandise which has been entered in good faith is found to be prohibited under any law of the United States, and such merchandise is to be exported directly without transportation to another port, four copies of Customs Form 7512 shall be filed. If a TIR carnet covers the merchandise which is to be exported directly without transportation, the carnet shall be discharged or canceled, as appropriate (see part 114 of this chapter), and four copies of Form 7512 shall be filed. The port director may require an extra copy or copies of Form 7512 to be furnished for use in connection with delivery of the merchandise to the carrier named in the entry. If an A.T.A. carnet covers the merchandise which is to be exported directly without transportation, the carnet shall be discharged by the certification of the appropriate transportation and reexportation vouchers by Customs officers as necessary.

(b) A bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.63 of this chapter, shall be required. (See also §158.45 of this chapter.)

(c) If the merchandise has been landed or is transferred from one vessel to another and has not been entered for consumption or, in the case of goods entered for consumption and rejected, such export declaration as required by §30.3(a)(2) of the Foreign Trade Statistics Regulations (15 CFR 30.3(a)(2)) shall be filed.

(d) If the merchandise is exported in the importing vessel without landing, a representative of the exporting carrier who has knowledge of the facts shall certify that the merchandise entered for exportation was not discharged during the vessel's stay in port. A charge shall be made against the continuous bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.64 of this chapter, if on file, or if a continuous bond is not on file, a single entry bond containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.64 shall be required as in the case of residue cargo for foreign ports. If the merchandise is covered by a TIR carnet, the carnet shall not be taken on charge (see §114.22(c)(2) of this chapter).

(e) The principal on any bond filed to guarantee direct exportation shall cause the merchandise to be exported and provide such evidence of exportation as required by the port director under §113.55 of this chapter within 30 days of exportation.

(f) Gunpowder and other explosive substances, the deposit of which in any public store or bonded warehouse is prohibited by law, may be entered on arrival from a foreign port for immediate exportation in bond by sea, but shall be transferred directly from the importing to the exporting vessel.

[28 FR 14755, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 68-299, 33 FR 18437, Dec. 12, 1968; T.D. 71-70, 36 FR 4489, Mar. 6, 1971; T.D. 72-258, 37 FR 20174, Sept. 27, 1972; T.D. 73-135 38 FR 13369, May 21, 1973; T.D. 82-116, 47 FR 27262, June 24, 1982; T.D. 84-213, 49 FR 41168, Oct. 19, 1984; T.D. 98-74, 63 FR 51288, Sept. 25, 1998]

§ 18.26 Indirect exportation.

(a) When merchandise of the character enumerated in §18.25(d) is to be transported in bond to another port for exportation, it may be entered for transportation and exportation in accordance with the procedure in §18.20. Upon acceptance of the entry by Customs and acceptance of the merchandise by the bonded carrier, the bonded carrier assumes liability for the transportation and exportation of the merchandise. In the case of merchandise prohibited entry by any Government agency, that fact shall be prominently noted on Customs Form 7512 for the information of the director of the port of exportation. If the merchandise was imported under cover of a TIR carnet, the carnet shall be discharged or canceled at the port of importation and the merchandise transported under an entry on Customs Form 7512 (see §18.25). If merchandise has been imported under cover of an A.T.A. carnet to be transported in bond to another port for exportation, the appropriate transit voucher shall be accepted in lieu of Customs Forms 7512. One transit voucher shall be certified by Customs officers at the port of importation and a second transit voucher, together with the reexportation voucher, shall be certified at the port of exportation.

(b) The merchandise shall be forwarded in accordance with the general